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land. It was as a present to the Pennsylvania Medical Hospital of Philadelphia that he painted his great picture, "Christ Healing the Sick." He sold the original to the British Institute, but he made a copy with some alterations and sent it to Philadelphia.

The lines of few artists have fallen in pleasant places than those of BENJAMIN WEST. The legends of his amazing childhood precocity in drawing are still cherished and probably some of them are not without foundation in fact. He had a few boyhood years of struggle with poverty, but from the time when at 22 he went to Italy his star was ever in the ascendant.

Naturalization 200 Years Ago. The Huguenot Society of London has just issued as the latest of its works a publication which will be of more than usual interest to Americans, because it contains the list of foreign Protestants who were naturalized in America in the eighteenth century. In this list are the names of 7,972 persons, many of whom came to the American colonies seeking refuge from religious persecution or as an asylum where they could worship according to the dictates of their own consciences.

In 1790 an act of the British Parliament was passed which provided an easier and less expensive process of naturalization than had been afforded previously by the legislative assemblies of the several colonies. The naturalization lists were sent each year to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations in London, and they were preserved in the Public Record Office. Discovered there by the Huguenot Society they furnished the material for its present publication.

In the lists six of the American colonies are represented, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina. By far the largest number of persons, 4,412, were naturalized in Pennsylvania. Only 324 names were returned from New York, but the explanation offered for this is that the old system of naturalization by act of the Assembly was still in use in the colony. The New York list, however, was complete in details, giving the place of residence, religion and trade or profession of each registrant. Of the 324 persons 134 were Lutherans, 45 were members of the Dutch Reformed Church, 27 were French, the others, with the exception of 35 Jews, belonging mostly to the Church of England and the German Reformed Church. Sixty trades or professions were included, and of these the ministry, medicine, commerce and farming were the most numerous represented.

The books published by the Huguenot Society are usually in very limited editions and intended for distribution only among the members of the society, but a few extra copies of the present publication have been printed to supply those Americans who may desire it. Among the families especially represented in the lists are those of Beaudouin, Laurens and Pershing. Persons seeking to trace their ancestry to the period included in the lists may find that the work done by the society will save them long and tiresome research among dusty and often badly written documents in the London Public Record Office. Besides, they will find the book most satisfying on account of the authenticity of the lists and the authoritativeness of the reports which it presents.

Thoroughbreds on Exhibition. The refining influence of the thoroughbred has been manifest in recent horse shows, particularly in the hunter, military and saddle classes. The value of blood in the hunter has long been known, both here and abroad. The aim has been to establish a type in which size and quality should be combined, and a clean bred horse possessing bone and bulk in hold in higher esteem than the half or three-quarter bred animal, because of the greater staying powers which have been developed through generations of tests on the racetrack.

In Ireland, where the heavyweight hunter is supposed to be found at his best, it has been the custom to preserve the type through occasional infusions of cart horse blood. This makes for heavier bone, though the value of bone is largely a matter of quality and some horses with eight inches below the knee will outlast hunters with an inch more. Most Irish hunters are bred that way.

In this country hunters are bred as a rule by thoroughbred stallions, though in rare instances standard bred horses have furnished the hunter field with good specimens of the jumper. Melrose, the noted Canadian show horse, was one of them. He was by a great-grandson of Electioneer out of a half bred dam.

It was an easy matter during the recent show to select the horses that were thoroughbred or nearly so. Sir Linsin by Dublin, Down East by Yankee, Nancy Pansy by King James, Durward Roberts by General Roberts, Bolting by Perko and Golden Duck by Golden Maxim were conspicuous for their quality in the hunter classes.

In the competition for officers' chargers Allahmunde by Star Shoot, Submersible by First Chip and Miss Sweeper by Garry Herrmann attracted attention for their quality, the former passing through the show with an unbeaten record. Among the troopers' mounts Uncle Hart by Stallwart was an outstanding type.

The gray gelding Fire Eater by Imported Marta Santa was conspicuous in the saddle classes. He was

not in good flesh but gave a fine exhibition, displaying faultless action and ideal manners, winning the competition for clean bred animals under saddle, and finishing in the ribbons in the open competition in which the best field of saddle horses ever seen in New York entered the arena.

A notable participant in the hunter classes, and one that was almost thoroughbred, was the gray gelding Silvercrest, which scored so frequently with that accomplished young horsewoman Miss Becky Lanier in the saddle. A product of Virginia by Black Dick, a son of the well known sire Sir Dixon and out of a three-quarter bred mare, Silvercrest has as much quality as most clean bred horses. He is thirteen years of age and has been hunted ever since he was old enough to carry a man. There isn't a wind puff or blemish on him. Jumping is instinct with him, and day after day he charmed the crowds in the army of Squadron A by his superb performances over fence and water.

The breeding of such horses as these is an occupation of national utility. It seems the very soul of song, and so I love the Singing Tree!

Europe's Ability to Buy. Cotton and grain rose in price the other day in direct response, so market experts said, to the fall in foreign exchange rates which increased the value of European currencies. The British pound, normally worth \$4.86, was above \$4, the highest quotation since last May. The concurrent rise in exchange and in the prices of two of the principal commodities figuring in our foreign trade affords a fresh example of the changed or, more accurately, the magnified influence of foreign exchange on foreign trade.

Before the war it was common usage to treat foreign trade as the weather and to round out the simile by designating foreign exchange as the barometer. It was assumed without argument that the movement of foreign exchanges resulted from variations in trade balances, and that a rise or fall in foreign exchange had no actual significance except as a reflection of trade conditions.

This inapt characterization has caused no little misunderstanding of conditions as they are today. Since a barometer can have no influence on the weather, it has been reasoned that foreign exchange has even now no influence on trade. Such a position is untenable. Minor fluctuations in exchange rates before the war did not, of course, interfere with future buying like the sensational movements of 10, 15 and even 25 per cent. in foreign currency values which are frequently occurring in these times. When the gold standard is in working order trade balances are easily adjusted and foreign currencies are stabilized. Nevertheless even minor fluctuations in the price paid for money transfers must eventually be taken up in profit and loss accounts.

But in the present unsteady international money market violent exchange fluctuations are directly reflected in commodity prices, which are marked up or down from week to week or from day to day, in conformity with the fluctuations in exchange. There is this direct influence of exchange rates on the demand for imported goods in all countries.

Cotton and grain went up with the foreign exchanges because it is coming to be more clearly realized that the willingness of foreign markets to take our produce or, in other words, the foreign demand for our produce, is circumscribed not only by the price of the merchandise but also by the price of dollars in which payment must be made.

Some old time reporter in Washington hurriedly writing his despatch about the latest development in the 5-5-3 naval problem is certain one of these busy midnights to define the rate as 16-1.

British golfers at the Royal Wimbledon Club "abandoned their aloofness and joined Americans in the sport" on Thanksgiving Day. What sport? Why, the ancient American sport of feasting on roast turkey stuffed with oysters, and on pumpkin pie with a soothing filling thicker than water.

Mr. S. HERLAND, Territorial Delegate from Alaska, has uttered in the House an interesting complaint based on glaciers. "Every tourist," he said, "who comes back from Alaska has nothing to report but glaciers. They view them from the decks of steamers, shiver and say that beyond them must be everlasting snow and ice. But," Mr. SHERLAND explained, "beyond them, in the latitude of Norway, Sweden and Finland, is a matter of 100,000 square miles—not acres—of tillable land which raises potatoes, cabbage, onions, wheat, rye and sugar beets. Glaciers are but natural sugar coats for tourists' entertainment, behind which the stage is all set for a scene of abounding agricultural wealth."

A Senate committee started on its trip to Haiti, unfortunately one, the very day that those left behind began to enjoy the sweet and frosty joys and sullen skies and gloomy delights of November's last effort.

Joe Stick burns With veering plumes, With aerial fumes, And my brain turns. A yellow gleam, A shadow gleam, Across the sun, A glint of rain! A withered tree, A sun-dried log, A grinning snake, Come back to me! The huddled heaps That bend and bend, Nor end, nor end, And blackness creeps. The lone stick burns With veering plumes, With veering plumes, And my brain turns. MAURICE MORRIS.

The Crown Prince as Regent of Japan

A Study of the New Head of the Empire and His Probable Course in Domestic and Foreign Affairs.

By WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, Author of "The Mikado: Institution and Person."

We need not despair of democracy in Japan so long as real men like the Crown Prince Hirohito are appointed to supreme honor and office. Certainly if record and observation are exact Japan never had, even in popular lore, an imperial prince of more democratic tastes, bearing and conduct of life.

Born and reared in an era and atmosphere in which the voice of Japanese democracy made itself heard, no heir to the throne has thus far so candidly and so earnestly listened to the voice of the people as the Crown Prince. In the form of stereotyped propriety take largely the place of religion. In this he follows his father, whose democratic and sympathetic in the days of his physical vigor were famous in all the land. In fact, without these august examples one who knows the Japanese would hardly conceive of the actuality of the popular demand for natural rights which exists in Japan to-day.

Will this exaltation to the regency, this leading of a young man of twenty with responsibilities, make Hirohito more or less democratic? Will he be willing that the people, 65,000,000 of them, shall have more or less of a voice and share of power? It is my belief that such a step simply accelerates the movement which, like a ground swell of the ocean, has agitated in Japan for fifty years past.

What, in the Japanese idea, is a regent? What has history to say? As I said last time at the Mikado, the name of regent was never used in the very oldest times in the history of Japan. They were Nakatomi, Hideshi and Naosuke. In each case a wave of civilization from the continent reached the archipelago of Nippon in A. D. 645, 1542 and 1859.

During the feudalism of twelve centuries figureheads multiplied. In each case they were high in ability low in power. It was the able men of inferior rank who held the power and directed affairs of state. Even now in 1921 the majority of the House of Peers are rubber stamps. When I was in Japan, out of the nearly three hundred daimios—literally great names—who were feudal vassals or caste lords, not a dozen were of any account. An excellent thing for them to do is to seek guidance from the attaches of the Domestic Relations Court.

In such cases as this it is essential that the procedure adopted should conform exactly with the requirements of the states. Persons situated as this abandoned wife is should consult reputable lawyers. An excellent thing for them to do is to seek guidance from the attaches of the Domestic Relations Court.

Ferryboat Safety. Ralls and Chains Suggested to Protect Automobiles. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Miss Edith B. Stewart's unfortunate death through her automobile running off the ferryboat Weehawken calls for means to prevent a recurrence of accidents of a like character.

Cannot the ferryboats be equipped with heavy timber rails to be stretched across the width of the ferryboat in fencible fashion and the ends placed in wall slots? Or cannot a number of heavy steel chains be suspended from the ceiling and hooked into rings on the floor of the ferryboat to be used as safety guards?

An arrangement of this sort would have saved Miss Stewart's life and will help to prevent casualties. N. J. TYMAN. NEWARK, N. J., November 25.

Not the Usnians. Views of One Who Wants to Remain Just an American. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The letter of James F. Morton, Jr., who wants to deprive residents of the United States of the designation of Americans, calls to mind that across the border, among our neighbors, every once in a while there is a similar manifestation from persons imbued with marked iconoclastic propensities.

Without going into a dissertation on ethnology let us merely digress geographically. There are South Americans, Central Americans, Americans and North Americans, all distinguishable from one another in every way. You cannot banish the word American. Fancy banishment by the English and French, was reared in Yokohama. It stands on the hills overlooking the scenes of his triumph, of Japan's renascence and of the results of the fertilizing and friendly contact of the West.

In a word, each of the lines or dynasties of Japan's regents, such as the Mikado, the Crown Prince, the regent, the three individual power holders called regents, opened new eras of civilization. Have we any reason to think that the regency of a Crown Prince will raise the curtain upon a still grander scene and one that looks not to an island but toward the whole world? I'll be the first to service lay solid foundations for the peaceful union, with mutual benefit, of the Orient and Occident? It is the hope of millions in Japan and by many it is the prophecy that the new regent will effect much.

Two Minutes of Silence. Down in the Town's loud heart, We, on a holiday intent, Heard sudden stroke of bell, And then sudden silence fell. An suddenly, set wide apart, Above our desks we bent, Each in some sphere of silence all his own—Not to another known. My eyes I covered with both hands, Brooding the sacrifice of many lands—What had it meant? And then, a thought—I held my breath—The world within me said: This world itself is dead, A world that could or would not mend its ill. Gone, suddenly, stark-still—As I sat brooding there, nor heard the bell.

That for the others broke the silent spell, One spoke from a smile and tear, Her voice half childing: "Waite, waite up, and hear The children singing—down the street they go." I caught the symbolized meanings—Hope, not Fear—But I—would I might know! EORTH M. THOMAS.

Flower of Unknown Origin. Development of Rich White Orchid With Yellow Markings. From the Manchester Guardian. A fragile little flower, insignificant by comparison with the magnificent specimens on show, was declared by the judges at the Royal Horticultural Hall, London, recently, to be the most wonderful.

Dankdag Voor Het Gewas.

Thanksgiving a Festival Long Observed in Holland.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Referring to your editorial article on Thanksgiving permit me to inform you that the custom of observing a day of thanks for the harvest—Dankdag voor het gewas—is very old in Holland. The day is in the beginning of November, as the harvest season there begins and closes a few weeks earlier than here, and the invitation to "offer thanks to the Lord comes from the churches."

In many parts of Holland a specially raised goose is the turkey of the Thanksgiving dinner. I will not affirm that the Pilgrims learned of the custom during their stay in Holland. It is very well possible that it also existed in earlier times in England as well as over a great part of continental Europe, and it is not even impossible that it is one of the heathen holidays taken over by the Christian Church.

Concluding, it is worth while to note that in April the ministers of the different churches in Holland invite their flock to a day of praying for a good harvest—Biddag voor het gewas. H. TER LINDE, NEW YORK, November 26.

Barbados Gives Thanks on the Anniversary of a Hurricane.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In your editorial article on Thanksgiving you say: "Except for the thanksgiving days of the United States and Canada there is in all the earth no official occasion for returning thanks to Providence by the people as a people irrespective of sect."

The island of Barbados in the British West Indies, the smallest of the self-governing colonies in the British Empire, by act of the Colonial Parliament and by annual proclamation of the Governor August 11 is observed, and has been so observed since the year 1832, as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for preservation from storm and hurricane and for all other blessings bestowed. This is a religious occasion and is very strictly and solemnly observed throughout the island in all churches.

I may add that the occasion is considered of so great importance that the Church of England, as established in that island, has provided a special ritual to be used on Thanksgiving Day. The day is so observed in memory of one of the many great hurricanes which have visited Barbados and some of the neighboring islands on August 11, 1831. NEW YORK, November 26. T. E. H.

Hard Trip of a Pet Dog.

Two Days in a Crate Going From Long Island to Maryland. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Please publish the sad story of the journey of my dear old English setter Kim, aged 10 years, on November 15 on the L. I. A. M. train from Westhampton, N. Y., to our colored man, Frank Copper, at Easton, Md.

He should have arrived at Easton on the same day at 7:30 P. M.: he arrived there nearly dead and the following Thursday, November 17, at 10 A. M. he was over an hour wait for a train to Philadelphia and over an hour wait in Philadelphia for a train to Easton. GRACE HOWELL, NEW YORK, November 26.

Transfer Costs in New York.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: On November 13 while passing through your city I was obliged to meet a charge of \$1.25 for the transfer of my trunk from the Pennsylvania Station to the New York City Station, a few short blocks distant. This service cost me but 40 cents on my last visit here about four years ago.

This charge amounts to a large fraction of the cost of my ticket from the Pennsylvania Station to this distant point, a trifle more than \$21, including transportation of my trunk, two suitcases and two bundles. PUBLIC SERVICE, FAIR